

# Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XXXVI.

*Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrag libelli.* Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85

[VOL V.]

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1792.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Farther and concluding THOUGHTS  
on the Indian War.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,  
of Pittsburgh.

I CAN easily excuse those, who from motives of humanity, call in question the justness of our cause in the war against the Indians. But could I make my observations theirs with respect to the ruthless disposition of a savage, that is not fooled continually by good offices, or kept down by fear; could I give my knowledge recollection, and impression of the accumulated instances of homicide committed by the tribes with whom we are at war: the humane would be more humane, for their feelings would be more awake not in favour of these people, but of the persons butchered by them in cold blood, or dragged to that pole seen by the soldiers under General HARMER, by the Miami village, where the ground was beat like a pavement by the miserable victims moving round the stake to avoid the still-pursuing tortures, which the circle of black coals, at a distance from the piles burned, shewed whence they brought their brands or heated gun barrels to afflict the object. All this; though there have been but three instances since the conclusion of the war with Britain where an Indian has been hurt on our part; one on the Susquehanna, and two on the Ohio; with respect to one of which instances, that of McGuire and Brady, it is a doubt whether they were hostile or peaceable.

I consider men who are unacquainted with the savages like young women who have read romances, and have as improper an idea of the Indian character in the one case as the female mind has of real life in the other. The philosopher, weary of the vices of refined life, thinks to find perfect virtue in the simplicity of the unimproved state. He sees green fields and meadows in the customs and virtues of the savages. It is experience only that that can relieve from this calumny of the intellect. All that is good and great in man, results from education; and an uncivilized Indian is but a little way removed from a beast; who, when incensed, can only tear and devour; but the savage applies the ingenuity of man to torture, and inflict anguish.

Some years ago, two French gentlemen, a Botanist and Mineralist, Monsieur Sograin and M. Pike, the Botanist a very learned man, and truly a Philosopher,—but his brain turned with Jean Jacques Rousseau's and other rhapsodies—the man of nature was his darling favorite. He had the Indians with him at his chamber every day. Fitting out a small boat on the Ohio with only

three other persons, and without arms, he descended. It was in vain to explain the danger, and dissuade him. He was conscious to himself of loving Indians, and doubtless they could with him no harm. But approaching the Scioto River, a party came out in a canoe, as he thought, to pay their respects to him; but the first circumstance of ceremony when they came on board, was to impress the tomahawk, and take off the scalp of the philosopher.

A great dependence seems to be placed on Cornplanter and his party. I know Cornplanter, and Big-Tree, and Half-Town; they are good, as Indians, and are well disposed to us, because they can be of little or no account on the other side. Brandt treats them with contempt, and adheres to the British. Instead of bringing them down at a great expense, and presenting them in Philadelphia, and appropriating 800 dollars for their maintenance, and vestment, were things but upon a right footing, and Presq'ille, garrisoned, we should have no more occasion for Cornplanter, or Big-Tree, or Half-Town, than they would have for us; and if we gave them goods, they would give us furs.

As to Cornplanter's speech, I have known, myself, a speech made for him, that he never heard. I know a little of the mystery of agentcraft, and the mummery of Indian speechifying. An Indian in the hands of a good interpreter and agent, is a more profitable property than a tame bear or lion presented for a show. I have seen Indian princes in Pittsburgh, as plenty as in the time of Adonibezek, who had three score and ten kings under his table. Many a chief I have seen driven out of a kitchen by a maid with a broomstick, lest he should steal a tin cup or a table-spoon,—I have seen a certain blind Sam, so called, because blind of an eye, taken down to this city, passed for a warrior, dining with clubs, and have heard of him presented at a ball, on his way down; the favoured ladies looking upon themselves as beatified in receiving the salute of a king. When he returned, with a laced waistcoat, the vulgar Indians, who before thought him one of them, laughed immoderately at the farce.

I say, the business with the Indians is war and reduction, and after that, away with the system of agents and interpreters, and leading Indians down to your capitals like pet-birds! Let them stay in their woods and negotiate an equal trade. This trade may certainly be a very great object. When the line of savages, that are at present hostile, is removed, our way is open to peaceable and remote nations. I have conversed with those, who, in behalf of great trading companies, had been

four years on discovery for the purpose of trade, had penetrated many thousand miles, traversed the country beyond the source of the Mississippi, but were delicate in their communications of the route and advantages of trade with the myriads of the natives of those woods; they, however, gave me to understand, that most of the trading companies of Britain were turning their attention to it.

Of the vast nations of Indians, that are ready to trade with us, were the Miami and Wabash Indians peaceable, there is no conception. It will cost but one effective armament to accomplish this object, and why employ years in doing that which may be done at once? No longer any starved campaign! But I am disposed to believe that Presq'ille is the rout. Let others calculate and explain the saving of expense by this route; I only touch the advantage of beginning with the Six Nations in our rear. It is said that the persons interested in our funds are against an effective armament, as it may turn away the revenue from the payment of their interest. I could give them a small hint on this head. Be careful not to check the spirit of the people. It is electrical, and if confined, may burst. Let it have an egress in acquisitions to the westward, and you may rest safe.

It is considered as a great sacrifice to public credit, to have provided for the discharge of the public debt, without discrimination; and it is a prevailing opinion, that the mortified interests thus constituted, are a dead weight, by their extracts of letters and paragraphs in the papers on the wheels of government, and all this to secure the payment of their interest. But the maxim is, *ne quid nimis*, nothing too much! They may overshoot themselves and cause the people to revolt, and call in question the original justice of their claims.

As these are desultory observations, I remark and conclude that some think me rather rash in presuming that the king of Britain has given any countenance, directly, or indirectly to the Indian depredations or armaments. I should be sorry to do injustice to any power, and it was with great difficulty that I admitted the idea, but I have been convinced of it, and can have no doubt because that government could not but have heard of the hostilities, and by one simple word of the Commandant of Detroit to M'Kee and Brandt, we should have had a perfect peace. But M'Kee and Brandt, when messengers were sent to call the Indians to the treaties at Mufkingum and at the Miami, advised them not to go: Witnesses—I shall suppress my authorities. It may perhaps injure these men in their fu-

ture trade with the Indians or connexions at Detroit. Good God! that an island where I drew my first breath, where a Milton and a Hume have lived, where a Howard has sacrificed to humanity—there can be those who can aid at least not disarm, what may be in their power, the savage of his axe, battered on the skulls of their species, in the cottage or the field of the settlements adjoining their province! They could do this by the surrender of the posts, for at that moment I proclaim peace to the westward, and ensure safety.

But the posts are not surrendered, and the Indians are supported.—Nay more; I would not wonder if the British gold has found its way into our States; and some of these sentiments against effectual measures that are thrown out, may come from this source. We are thus between two fires, seduction at home, and invasion from abroad!

The chiefs of the western nations, elated with their victory, are at this moment at the mouth of Buffalo-Creek, which empties into Lake Erie at no great distance from the port of Niagara, under the auspices of the government of Canada, soliciting and convening the chiefs of the Six Nations to a council. The chiefs are actually convening and the populace are clamorous for a war. They talk with irony and sarcasm of the attachment of Cornplanter, Half-Town, and Big-Tree to these states. They exult in the victory obtained: For, Indian loves Indian, and, like a bone out of a joint, they wish to find their proper place, & coalesce with a like people. It is true, the northern and western Indians have been formerly hostile to each other; but it is well known that the Six Nations were reduced by the campaign under Gen Sullivan, and ever since submit. It is in spite of nature; and could they have the least chance of success in revolt, they would join their brethren and the long confined indignancy of their resentment would burst forth. I think this is the occasion, and I am disposed to believe they will think so. A force in their front, a garrison at Presq'ille is the talismanic charm in this case. It will intercept the communication of the Indians, who are at present open and avowed enemies, and we shall hear no more of council fires at Buffalo-Creek, or talks sent to Cornplanter and his people, of shaking him by the head, and the like, unless he joins them in their warfare. Presq'ille is the object, and ought to be seized instantly and made the foothold from whence as with the mechanism of an Archimedes, the whole system of the western affairs may be moved and directed.

It may be thought that I am inhumane in my sentiment towards



the savages: It is a mistake, I am inhuman to no man or men; but in order to be humane, let me have it in my power. Let myself first be safe, and then I can shew what humanity dictates. The question is Whether we shall submit ourselves to the savages, or they to us? I say, let us conquer because we cannot depend upon them: for the weaker ever distrusts the mightier, and the unenlightened man, the sensible; but when we shall have it in our power, let us dispense treaties on principles of reciprocity (to use the term of the diplomatists) and let them know that we are not about to purchase a treaty, but to make one and preserve it. These principles, founded in nature and truth, will strike the mind of the savage, that we ask no more than heought to give or, that we give more than he has a right to ask. By the immortal Gods! (a Roman oath, but sworn with christian devotion) if this principle could be made the basis of our negotiations, we should govern not only these people, but all the world with whom we have to do. When I say govern I mean command of them all that is our right on principles of the laws of nations or of nature. But in our affairs with the western Indians, we have for a series of years pursued a sickly tampering system of half peace, half war, from which nothing could result but half success. A bold and decisive act of effective hostility at the conclusion of the war with Britain, would have compelled these Indians and preserved in existence the countless numbers that have fallen victims to torture or death on the borine of the wilderness. It was therefore inhuman not to have adopted this system, which would have been effectual. But I saw, and lamented the circumstance of the Congress beleagued with candidates for agencies and commissions, and messengers, and runners, to negotiate with these tribes.

There was not a thing that had ever been a squaw: or a half king, or a chief, or had heard the guttural sound of a Kickapoo, or a Delaware, but would have it that he understood fifty Indian languages, and could interpret, and could draw all the tribes after him, just as a boy would whistle pigeons. Hence, treaty and not war. It is not to be supposed that men at the helm know every thing; they are just as ignorant, with respect to affairs beyond their reach, as other people. It is the man on the extremity of any government as I have been, who fees the most absurdities. I shall say no more at present; for I wish all things conducted well; and would rather help forward what ought to be done than blame what has been transacted.

Philad. Feb. 4.

#### PORTLAND (Massachusetts) February 8.

There is a gentleman now in this town, who left Nova-Scotia in October or November last. While there, he was informed that Mr. Bowles was at Halifax about the middle of last summer; that he was on his way to England and was accompanied by several of the Creek Indian chiefs. Mr. Bowles when at Nova-Scotia, drew bills (for the Indian purpose) to a very considerable amount on the British government. These bills had been forwarded to England; and, contrary to the expectation of many gentlemen at Halifax, they had been accepted and paid.—There is therefore, no room to doubt but that Bowles is assisted in his present operations, and expects to be supported in them by the government of Great Britain.

#### ELIZABETHTOWN Feb. 1.

Mr. William Augustus Bowles, who some time ago appeared in London in the character of an Indian chief, was not an Indian by birth, but an Anglo American, from Maryland; who being of an unsettled, roving, and enterprising disposition, attached himself to one of the Indian Nations, became enamoured of a Savage life, and, which is perhaps more excusable, of a savage girl, whom he married; then settled among her friends, and is now by adoption, (though not by birth,) an Indian warrior.

#### KNOXVILLE, May 5.

On the 5th. of April, as a Cherokee, with four Squaws, was passing peaceably, near the house of James Hubbard, on French Broad, had two guns discharged at him. One ball grazed his cheek; the other passed through his side, giving him a slight wound. This Hubbard is one of those people who went down the Tennessee last spring, to attempt a settlement at the Muscle-Shoals; and there are strong reasons to suspect that the guns were fired by his two sons, minors, who live with him. By the Indians he is called the *Peel Warrior*, from the similarity of his character to that of an Indian fellow, thus distinguished by his killing people in time of peace, and declining such acts in War.—Left it should be supposed by such as are unacquainted with the frontier settlers, that such conduct meets their approbation, it is tho't necessary to observe, that it is by them generally held in abhorrence. They are perfectly pleased with the late treaty of Holston, and are determined to preserve it inviolate on their part, firmly relying that in so doing they will ever receive the support and protection of government.

On the 5th day of April last, a party of Indians, supposed to be Cherokees, stole a number of horses from Cox's Station, and the neighbourhood thereof, in Powell's Valley, Virginia.—They took the Kentucky trace, through Cumberland Mountain, to Yellow Creek, to which place they were followed by two men, who returned without overtaking them. Col. Cox then set out with a party of men down Powell's Valley, to a gap in Cumberland Mountain, where he was persuaded they must pass in recrossing the mountain to reach their towns, if Cherokees. On his way down, about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, near the Indian old towns, on the land known by Henderson's survey, he fell in with an Indian camp, which he fired on, and killed a Cherokee Chief, called *Holalahob* or the *Big Acorn*, and wounded two others, who made their escape.—Among the articles found in their camp, were a number of halters, some children's apparel, and some cotton in quills.

Late letters from Birmingham mention, that Mr. Taylor (who had his house and property destroyed by the mob) and several other respectable dissenters, were preparing to embark for America in the course of the present year. Mr. Taylor, alone, it is said, is worth near two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber in Fayette county, near Curds ferry, a brindle steer four years old, marked with a crop in the right ear and a slit in the under side of the left ear, appraised to £. 3. 10.  
April 3 1792. Newton Curd.

The following interesting particulars are copied from a late *Cherelston paper*.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Dec. 19. The following report of Mr. Middleton, who was sent by Mr. Elliott to the Creek nation,—a talk received by Major Call at the Rock Landing,—and a letter addressed to the commissioners of the United States for running the boundary line, were handed to us by a gentleman lately from the Rock Landing.

**Report of Mr. Middleton.**  
ON my arrival I was advised by Mr. Durouzeaux not to proceed to General M'Gillivray with the letter, lest I should get robbed on the way; but to send an Indian which I did do, with the dispatches committed to my charge. The heads of the towns were at this time gone to a talk to be held at the half-way house, where the heads of the Upper and Lower Towns were to hold a meeting, and consult whether they should take Bowles's talk, or not.

On meeting, the Mad Dog and Tame King of the Upper Towns, asked the Lower, whether they had already taken Bowles's talks, where the letters were which this great man had sent them, and where the white man was, who was to read those letters? The Indian in Bowles's employ answered, he was to give them the talk; they made a laugh of this, and said they could hear his mouth every day—they had come there to see those letters and to hear them read: and upon this, most of the Chiefs of the Upper Towns left the meeting, the few who remained took the talks. It was afterwards agreed that a talk should be held at the point, to know whether Bowles, who had not got the nation generally to take his talks would then proceed to do what he could for them, according to his promises. The answer was, he had not got all he wanted to join him, and he should put the big seal to the talk and send it over the big water to the big man, and that he, (Bowles,) would also write to Georgia to have their land given up, and if they did not, he would write to England for assistance to have their lands taken back again.—He then advised them in the mean time to go a hunting; but charged them to be peaceable, not to steal horses, and and to be friendly to the white people, that it was not his talk to kill or steal.—He also told them he had six thousand men on the islands, and he could get men by sending for them, if those were not enough; that when he should bring his men there, if any of the Indians chose to join him they might if not they might fit still.—Bowles also informed the Indians that he was about to send letters to Georgia, and had pointed out an Indian who could talk English to bring them; the Indian thus appointed informed Durouzeaux he should carry them to Beard's Bluff; but Durouzeaux directed him to carry them to the Rock Landing; and it was believed the letters were sent off when I left the towns. The Indian who carried the dispatches to gen. M'Gillivray, found the

General indisposed, he read the letters and told the Indian he would make some letters in the morning; the Indian accordingly waited after breakfast, when the General told him the Indians had thrown his talk away,——they had made him ashamed in his own country, and a liar to the white people; that they had taken a strangers talks, and thrown away his, and now he had thrown theirs away, they might get some body else to make talks and letters for them. He then declared he should leave the nation; a good many of the heads of the upper towns being present, craved him to stay; but he would not listen to them; those among them, he said, which he thought to be sensible men, had taken a stranger's talk, — a man who had deceived him once by telling him he was a great man, and when he asked him for his commission, said, he had left it at home: That by the spring he expected to see them all killed or drove, and then they would be glad to hear his talks; — for when the great king was here with all his people, and had such of the Indians as chose to join to assist, the Americans drove him and his people away, and what could they, with a handful of men, expect to do against the Americans? that he had kept peace for them a long time, but they would not find it so hereafter.

A talk received by Major Call,  
November 6, 1791.

The white Bird king came overattended by a chief warrior of the Cussetas, called the Mole, and George, the great warrior from the same towns.

The White Bird king began, and delivered a talk from the chief king of the Cussetas, called the Big Little Man, which amounted to this: that they were for nothing but peace and quietness, and wished to take the white people all by the hand; and to keep a white path from here to the Nation; that if a white man was killed about here as reported, they know nothing of it; that the Cowetas, to whom the debt was due, had not yet sent out a party to take satisfaction.

The chief called the Mole, delivered a letter from Bowles, (called the lying Captain,) directed to the commissioners of the United States for settling the boundary line, &c. &c. which was read, after which the White Bird king, presented Mr. Elliott with a white wing, which the Mole had brought down as a token of friendship, and to be sent to Congress; he also requested something in return, to carry to the nation, to shew that the path was white.

Usachee, October 26, 1791.

By order of the Chiefs in Council met.

Gentlemen,  
Feeling with the deepest concern, the hostilities and bloodshed, which have been produced by the differences subsisting between us and the United States, in all parts of our borders; we now offer our endeavors, in behalf of the four nations, towards terminating the present war, and adjusting such terms of conciliation, as may decide forever the matters now in dispute.



You well know that the cause of discontent with us has ever been the limits and borders of our country. Without entering into the particulars of this dispute, as it relates to various parts of the invisible line between us and the white people, we only beg you to consider, whether on an inspection of the map of this country, and the history of the last two centuries, it does not appear, that of the two people, it is the Indians not the white people, who have most reason to complain of straitened limits. We have retreated from the plain to the woods, from thence to the mountains, but no limits established by nature or by compact, have stayed the ambition or satisfied the avarice of your people. But there is a time when political disorders shall have their end, as you yourselves have experienced, and we look forward to it.

It is the solemn determination of all our chiefs, in council met, to adhere to a border fairly agreed upon; but such agreement must be by national acts, that have the concurrence of the legislative council of the nation, and not a clandestine bargain with an unconnected individual, as this pretended convention with Alexander McGillivray has been; such transactions originate in fraud and always lead to an impositions and bloodshed.

You should be reminded that when his Britannic Majesty had possession in the Carolinas, Georgia and the Floridas, he never claimed any sovereignty over these nations; but we continued, during all that time, spread over this country, and were considered the lawful owners of all the land not sold by us to the British subjects.

We therefore conceive, and you well know, that no sovereignty was ceded to you at the peace of 1763 except over such land as was purchased by his Majesty's subjects by a solemn treaty; and that we are now, as we always have been, an independent and free people. Knowing this and knowing our ability to maintain our independence, we view with astonishment, the steps taken by the United States to rob us of our land.

We have now before us an act passed by the legislative body of the State of Georgia, at Augusta, dated the 20th December, 1789, intitled, "An act for disposing of certain vacant lands or territory within this state;" We actually see our whole country laid out into districts, without considering us to have any claim or right whatever to the country, which nature has bestowed upon us, and of which oppression or prejudice alone can attempt to rob us. We also see that numbers of men have solemnly engaged themselves, and are now forming plans, to get possession of our lands; this we see in a publication of this year, extracted from the minutes of the companies at Charleston, dated the 14th January, and finally adjusted and agreed upon the 5th of April, and we at this time see a military force brought within the borders of our country, who pretend to treat with us about a border to be observed in future between us.

Gentlemen, we do not understand your present proceedings, but as it is our wish to put an end to further bloodshed, we propose therefore, that you should appoint one or more persons, duly authorized by the Congress of the United States, to treat with the Chiefs in council met, at the Uchees, where all public business will be transacted as soon as may be: But should your intentions be dishonest, know that we still have friends and warriors sufficient to stain your land with blood, and that is our solemn determination to sell our lives with our country.

But peace is best for all men: We, therefore desire you to consider well the business now in hand, let us know your determination as soon as possible.

By order of the Supreme Council  
Gen. WM. A. BOWLES,  
Director of Affairs, Creek Nation.

## LEXINGTON, May 12.

A list of the Representatives &c. for the following Counties, viz

### JEFFERSON

Representatives. Richard Taylor, Robert Brackenridge, Benjamin Roberts, Eleazar Alexander S. Bullitt, Richard C. Anderson, John Campbell, Sheriff. William Sullivan, Coroner. Richard Haffin.

### NELSON

Representatives. William King, Robert Able, Matthew Watson, Edmund Thomas, Joseph Hobbs, Joshua Hobbs, Eleazer, Walter Baill, John Caldwell, William May, Cutbert Harrison, Adam Shepherd, James Chambers, Sheriff. Benjamin Pope, Coroner. Henry Cist.

### MASON

Representatives. Alexander D. Orr, John Wilson, Eleazar Robert Rankin, George Stockton, Sheriff. Miles W. Conway, Coroner. David Bodrick.

On Tuesday the 15th inst. the Electors from the different counties in the State of Kentucky, convened at Lexington agreeably to the Constitution, and proceeded to the election of a Governor and Senate.

ISAAC SHELBY Esq. was elected Governor.

The following gentlemen were elected Senators, viz.

John Campbell, Jefferson.  
John Logan, Lincoln.  
Robert Todd, Fayette.  
John Caldwell, Nelson.  
William M. Dowell, Mercer.  
Thomas Kenney, Madison.  
John Allen, Bourbon.  
Robert Johnson, Woodford.  
Alexander D. Orr, Mason.  
Alexander S. Bullitt, Jess. } extra.  
Payton Short, Fayette. } Senat.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon county on Sonner's Fork of Licking, a roan Horse, five feet high, branded on the near shoulder W hanging mane and long tail; Posted and appraised to £.25.

James Garrard.

## PAPER MILL

CRAIG, PARKERS and COMPANY

ARE now erecting a PAPER MILL at George Town, Woodford county; and as the public are deeply interested in the establishing of useful a branch of business, we flatter ourselves they will save all their Rags, for which we will give three pence per pound for those of a fineness above 700, two pence for all between 500 and 700, and for all under 500 a penny half penny. The above prices will be given in Lexington, by Messrs. Alexander and James Parker and a plan adopted to procure them in the different parts of the district shortly. If we are not disappointed in getting Rags, we expect to be able to furnish the district with paper the ensuing winter.

CRAIG PARKERS & Co.  
N. B. The Rags must be clean.  
April 16, 1792.

Whereas by the death of David Kirkpatrick, the partnership of Byers and Kirkpatrick is dissolved—and as there is a considerable debt due from said partnership, which the subscriber is bound to pay, therefore I hereby give notice to all those indebted, to make immediate payment as it is impossible from the nature of the business to give any indulgence.

JOSEPH BYERS.

May 14 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the 4 mile Creek, Fayette county, three strays, viz. a sorrel mare about 14 hands and an half high, with a large star in her forehead no brand perceivable about 12 or 14 years old; a last spring bay horse colt, no white about 12, the mare and colt appraised to £.12 10.

The other on iron, gray mare one year old past, neither docked nor branded, appraised to £.3 10.

Samuel Crosthwait.

## FOR SALE

FIVE hundred acres of land, part of the tract whereon I now live, with valuable improvements thereon, viz. a good dwelling house, stone spring house and several other useful houses, law and gristmill, a number of good springs, about fifty acres of cleared land—cash and negroes will be taken in payment: for terms apply to me on the premises.

John Grant.

N. Elthorn, Woodford county,  
March 16, 1792.

I have FOR SALE  
EXCELLENT

## COTTON

Of the growth of Cumberland, by the large or small quantity, and either with or without the seed.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792. if

I want to engage three or four waggons to haul from Man lick two thousand bushels of salt in the course of the ensuing summer, to begin hauling as soon as possible.

I also want to purchase a quantity of old Pewter.

Robert Wood.

Lexington, May 4 1792.

STRAYED away from Mr. Rawleigh Chinn's near Lexington about the middle of March last, a dark bay mare seven or eight years old, 14 hands, and an half high, branded on the fore shoulder T, long tail erect, has been feared a little for a fistula hardly perceivable, no white about her, any person delivering her to the said Chinn or William Murray Jefferson convey shall receive three dollars reward and reasonable charges paid by me.

REUBEN MURRAY.

May 1 1792.

## FOUR DOLLARS REWARD



STRAYED from the subscriber living in Lexington, about the 27th of March last, a DARK BROWN HORSE, fifteen hands high, about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder R, a natural trotter, had been lately docked; Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber in Lexington, at the sign of General Washington, shall receive the above reward.

WALTER TAYLOR.

April 17, 1792.

THE inhabitants of Woodford county will please to take notice, that a petition will be presented to the Assembly of Kentucky in June next, for the division of the same, agreeable to the line prayed for last year.

May 15, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, on Clear creek a yellow brindled cow and calf marked with a cross in the left ear, about 8 years old, appraised to £.30 10.

Feb. 10 1792.

Jonathan M. Neal.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon county, on Slate creek, a dark bay mare, 3 years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near shoulder R and buttock E not docked; Appraised to £.12.

Also a bright bay mare, mixed all over with white hairs 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high, blaze face, blind in the near eye, branded on the off shoulder Q and on the near shoulder with a spade; Appraised to £6 10.

William Gaffney.

## THE CONSTITUTION

OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

STATE

OF

KENTUCKY.

FOR SALE

At this Office.

## FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living about two miles from Lexington, a Negro man named PETER, about thirty years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, lost his upper teeth before, speaks a little broken, had on when he went away an old white great coat cut short, the crown of an old white hat, old leather breeches, old blue stockings without shoes; whoever will deliver said Negro to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges.

ALEXANDER MAHAN.

May 7, 1792.

STRAYED from James Pringle on Care run the following steers, the property of Elliot and Williams, viz. one small brindled, one red with a white face, one white with small red spots over his body, one red steer without horn, one red steer the whole are branded thus M A on the near cublon and C on the horn; any person giving notice of such steers either to Mr. Keen, in the Contractors Store Lexington or Mr. George Brown, in George Town, or James Pringle on Care run shall have one dollar reward for each.

James Pringle.

STRAYED from Lexington and the vicinity thereof, a number of Horses chiefly branded EW, and one the 9th inst. a bay, about 4 years old blaze face, bob tail, &c. With a number of steers branded EW as above and C on the horn, whoever secures any of the above described, shall receive a generous compensation, all reasonable charges paid by delivering them at Lexington to

Wm. KEAN.

A number of Cows and Calves wanted by the subscriber.

W. K.

TAKEN up at the mouth of Hickman the 10th inst. a bay horse 14 hands and an half high, 7 or 8 years old, a blaze face and three white feet trotter, branded on the near shoulder M and M on the near buttock, I took said horse in possession supposing him to belong to my neighbour near Lime Stone, but find he does not; the owner may get him by applying to me in Washington Mason county.

May 10 1792.

Thomas Burk.

Whereas my wife Catharine Williamson has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts she may contract, after this date.

William Williamson,

May 14, 1792.



\*\*\*\*\*  
**SACRED TO THE MUSES.**  
 \*\*\*\*\*

From an English paper.

Lines on the Birmingham Riots.  
**W**HEN *Mischief's* fell Demons  
 their Banners display'd,  
 And founded the Trumpet of Noise,  
*Hell's Furies*, it seem'd at a grand  
 Masquerade,  
 Were turned into Birmingham Boys  
 What brilliant Destruction! What Li-  
 berty bright!  
 What Glories the Times can pro-  
 duce!  
 Such Splendour was seen on that won-  
 derful Night,  
 'T would seem that all Hell had  
 broke loose.

\*\*\*\*\*

**A N E C D O T E.**  
**I**T was a custom with Benja-  
 min Lay, to visit at times  
 the houses of worship belonging  
 to other religious societies than  
 his own. He would not go  
 within the walls, but stood at  
 the door. He one day attend-  
 ed at Christ church, where the  
 late dr. Jenny was preaching on  
 the subject of the day of judg-  
 ment. After service, while the  
 congregation were coming out  
 of the church, Benjamin was ve-  
 ry desirous to know from those  
 who passed him, how the sheep  
 were to be distinguished from  
 the goats at the last day. A fa-  
 cious gentleman, whom he ap-  
 plied himself to, took him by the  
 beard, and giving it a good  
 shake, replied, "by their beards  
 Benjamin"

**I** Hereby forwarn all persons  
 from taking an assignment  
 on a bond given by me to A-  
 dam Winn, bearing date thirty  
 first day of March, 1792 for a  
 piece of land lying on the wa-  
 ters of Boggs's fork of Poons  
 creek, as I will not comply with  
 the said Bond, for certain rea-  
 sons.

**ELI CLEVELAND.**  
 May 1, 1792.

A large company will set out from the  
 Falls of Ohio to the Illinois on the 20th  
 of July next—such persons as are desir-  
 ous of driving stock to that country a-  
 bout that time are desired to meet at the  
 time and place mentioned, and it is ex-  
 pected those people who wish to go there  
 will endeavour to come well armed.  
 May 11, 1792. of

**A. S. COTT & Co.**  
 Their Stores in Lexington and  
 Paris, have now on hand abun-  
 dant assortment of DRY GOODS  
 groceries, Iron mongery, Saddlery and  
 Queens ware—which they will ex-  
 change for Bear, otter, beaver Raccoon  
 and Fox skins, country made linen and  
 Sugar.

The first Class of the TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY  
**LOTTERY**  
**W**ILL be drawn in Lexington on  
 the 30th day of June next, un-  
 der the direction of the Managers, pro-  
 vided a sufficient number of the Tick-  
 ets are by that time sold: those gen-  
 tlemen who received Tickets will make  
 return on that day how they have  
 been disposed of.  
 By order of the board.  
**JOHN HAWKINS, Ch.**

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living  
 near Bontsbrough in Fayette  
 county a brown bay mare about four years  
 old this spring, 14 hands and an half  
 high, branded on the near buttock IC,  
 appraised to £.12,  
 April 14 1792. Nicholas George.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living on  
 Steeles run, a bay mare 5 years old,  
 neither docted nor branded, appraised to  
 £.9-10.  
 April 15, 1792. Andrew Steel.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, in  
 Woodford county Clear creek, a bay  
 mare 6 years old, 13 hands high, branded  
 on the near Shoulder two S's a crossband on  
 the near hock 5, appraised to £.5.  
 16 James Trimble.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber near  
 Bryans Station, a dark bay mare,  
 about ten years old, about 4 feet 9 in-  
 ches high, both hind feet white, trots  
 naturally, branded on the near shoulder  
 B1, under a heart posted and appraised  
 to £.5.  
 Fayette, March 10 1792. James Saary.

**T**O be let to the lowest bidder, on the  
 20th Instant the building of a  
**BRICK HOUSE** within the town of  
 Lexington; intended for the use of the  
 Transylvania Seminary.  
 By the commissioners.  
 May 10 1792.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, near  
 the forks of Elkhorn in Woodford  
 county, a white heifer with dark ears, a  
 small crop off the ear, two years old last  
 spring, appraised to £.2.  
 John Miles.  
 Oct. 1792.

**JUST IMPORTED,**  
 And now opening  
**FOR SALE**  
 At the STORES of  
**ELLIOT & WILLIAMS**  
 In LEXINGTON and DANVILLE,  
 a very large ASSORTMENT of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
 Amongst which are

**SCARLET**, blue, green, brown,  
 drab &c. Superfine broadcloths.  
 Second and a variety of low priced do.  
 Olive, buff, black crimfon, and figu-  
 red velvets and velverets.  
 Durans, moreen, wildbores & Joans  
 Npining of all colours.  
 Low priced dark and light shing.  
 Calicoes and cottons.  
 Checks, gauzes, shawls, lawns, ribbands  
 mullins &c.  
 Silk, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs.  
 Cotton and thread hose.  
 Tin ware assorted.  
 Pewter, castings, Iron and steel.  
 Smiths, carpenters and joiners tools.  
 Bar and pig lead.  
 Powder and shot.  
 Cotton and wool cards.  
 6d, 8d and 10d nails.  
 Window glass, &c. &c.  
 With many other articles too tedious  
 to be enumerated in this advertise-  
 ment.

The subscribers would wish to ac-  
 quaint their friends and the public that  
 they meant to sell on the most reasonable  
 terms for cash and produce, that they  
 will give the highest prices for the lat-  
 ter, particularly corn, and country li-  
 men; that they mean to pay the strict-  
 est attention to their purchasing the  
 best and cheapest goods, that their  
 supplies in future will be more frequent  
 and extensive and consequently better  
 calculated for the immediate use of the  
 planters than heretofore that every ex-  
 ertion to merit the custom and give  
 general satisfaction to the publick, will  
 be put in practice.  
**ELLIOT and WILLIAMS,**  
 Salt for sale at their Store in  
 Lexington.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber on  
 Chaplines fork, Mercer county,  
 a brown Stallion or Ridgling Colt, 3  
 years old next spring, about thirteen  
 hands and a half high, a natural trot-  
 ter, a small star in his face, the near  
 hind foot white, no brand perceivable;  
 Appraised to £.5.  
 Beverly Williams,  
 February 18, 1792.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber liv-  
 ing near Steels Ferry in Wood-  
 ford county, a light bay filly, about one  
 year old last spring, the left hind foot  
 white appears to be very small of her  
 age no brand perceivable, appraised to  
 £.2-10.  
 Jsep Dupuy.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber Fayette  
 county, a black Heifer with some  
 white under her belly, marked with a  
 halt crop in the under side of each ear  
 over keel in the left judged to be three  
 years old, appraised to £.1-11-6.  
 Robert Lammie.

**N O T I C E**  
**I**S hereby given to all whom it may  
 concern, that the subscriber will  
 cure a rupture (or beach in the rim  
 of the belly) in any case where the pa-  
 tient is under seventy years of age.  
 From repeated experiments he is con-  
 vinced that he can (under GOD) re-  
 store to usual soundness and strength,  
 for which he will ask only thirty-  
 three dollars and one third, and will  
 take half in Trade.  
 N. B. The Patient may with equal  
 safety and success cure himself, by di-  
 rections and means which he may ob-  
 tain for half the above mentioned sum,  
 by applying to the subscriber.  
**JOHN COLLINS.**  
 Davidson county, Merodistric March  
 29 1792.

**WANTED** a few thousand acres of  
 continental military land war-  
 rants, for which the highest price will  
 be given by  
**JOHN MOYLAN.**  
 Lexington April 7 1792.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber near the  
 mouth of Hickmans creek, a brown  
 heifer about ten years old, about fourteen  
 hands high, both hind feet partly white,  
 some saddle spots, branded on the off  
 shoulder with what appears like P I, and  
 on the off buttock not understood, ap-  
 praised to £.5 10.  
 Also a dark roan mare with a horse  
 colt of the same colour, with a star in his  
 forehead; the mare is about ten years old  
 near fourteen hands high, appraised to  
 £.7 10.  
 Feb. 14 1792 John Hunter.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber near  
 Lexington, a red heifer, with a  
 little white under the belly, the right  
 ear marked with a crop, slit and under  
 bit, the left a crop and under bit, she  
 appears to be about 3 years old past;  
 Appraised to £.2.  
 Rawleigh Chinn.

All kinds of Blank-Books, for  
 Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and  
 ruled to any pattern: Also old  
 Books new bound at this Office.

**BLANKS**  
 Of all kinds may be had at this  
 Office.

**I** Hereby notify that I will sell the  
 following tracts of land viz. ten  
 thousand acres on the Kentucky river  
 at the mouth of Severn creek; five  
 thousand acres on Gunpowder creek  
 within a few miles of the Big-bone-  
 lick; and fifteen thousand acres on the  
 waters of Licking within about ten or  
 twelve miles of Fort Washington, on  
 the most reasonable terms, together  
 or in parcels as may suit the purchas-  
 ers, I will take in payment cash, ne-  
 groes, cattle, sheep, or horses and  
 mares, and will give a reasonable cre-  
 dit for one half the purchase money  
 on receiving bond and approved secu-  
 rity—I will also dispose of two thou-  
 sand acres of land on the terms above  
 mentioned situated on the dividing  
 ridge between the north fork of Elk-  
 horn and Eagle creek which may with  
 propriety be immediately settled, any  
 person inclinable to purchase may be  
 shewn the land by applying to the  
 subscriber.  
 John Crittenden.  
 March 12 1792.

**N. Elkhorn.**  
**I** H A E just started a pair of F. Burr  
 Stonar, for the purpose of grind-  
 ing Flour; I have good Cloths, and  
 a good Miller. Those therefore that  
 will favour me with their custom (if  
 their Wheat is good) may expect good  
 Flour.

**I am the Publick**  
 Fromble Servant,  
**TOLIVER CRAIG.**  
 3 tf.  
**W** Hereas my wife Betsey Tingley  
 has eloped from my bed and board;  
 therefore I forwarn all persons from  
 crediting her any account, as I am de-  
 termined not to pay any debts she may  
 contract.  
**LEVI TINGLEY.**  
 April 14, 1792. 33\*

**T**HE subscriber has just opened a  
 quantity of Men's and Women's  
 Saddies, Bridles and Saddle-Bags, at  
 Capt Lanier's, in the Town of Paris  
 which he is determined to sell on as low  
 terms as any that has been ever brought  
 to this District.  
 Robert Galloway.  
 April 26, 1792. \$1w

**I** DO hereby forewarn all persons  
 from taking assignments on any of  
 the Bonds given by me to a certain Ro-  
 bert Daniel of Kentucky, as I am de-  
 termined not to pay them or any part  
 thereof until he makes me a title for the  
 Land he sold me, or otherwise compell-  
 ed by law,  
 Laurence Protzman.  
 Hagers Town, Oct. 24, 1791.  
 (\$ 3w)

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber near  
 Lexington, Fayette county, a dark  
 bay horse, with a few white hairs in  
 his forehead, some white on both of  
 his hind feet some saddle spots, no brand  
 perceivable, thirteen hands and a half  
 high, judged to be eight years old; Ap-  
 praised to £.4-10.  
 Edward Payne Jun.  
 February 13, 1792.

**SIX DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**R**AN AWAY the last of De-  
 cember, from the subscriber  
 in Baird's Town, an apprentice to  
 the Hattung business, Robert Forsyth,  
 Nineteen or Twenty years of age,  
 short hair, dark complexion, about  
 five feet nine or ten inches high;  
 this is to forewarn any person or  
 persons employing or harbouring  
 said apprentice. The above reward  
 will be given to any person who  
 will deliver said apprentice to the  
 subscriber.  
**JACOB YODER.**  
 March 21, 1792. p1w